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CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE, HERB, FLOWER, TREE, AND GRASS

SEEDS;

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS;

ORNAMENTAL GREENHOUSE SHRUBS,

AND

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND BOTANICAL

BOOKS, &c.

For Sale by

HOYEY AND COMPANY,

Nos. 79 & 81, CORNHILL,

(Formerly Market Street,)

BOSTON.

1834 & 1835.



Compliments of

William P. Rich

Secretary

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

PHINEHAS B. HOVEY, Jr. and CHARLES M. HOVEY, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed copartnership under the firm of

HOVEY AND COMPANY,

and have taken Store, Nos. 79 & 81, Cornhill, (formerly Market Street,) Boston; where they offer for sale, all kinds of Vegetable, Herb, Flower, Tree and Grass SEEDS; BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS; ORNAMENTAL GREENHOUSE SHRUBS; AND HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS; AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND BOTANICAL BOOKS, &c. &c. They will attend to the faithful execution of all orders, with which they may be intrusted; and hope, that by unwearied exertions and constant personal attention to their business, they shall give such satisfaction, as will render them worthy the patronage of the public.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis. Country traders who wish to purchase seeds to sell again, can be supplied on the most liberal terms; a catalogue for the next season, containing the wholesale prices, will be issued in the fall, which may be had on per-

sonal application, or by letter.

Although it is our intention that all seeds and plants, which we may offer for sale, should prove true, yet with the greatest scrutiny, errors may arise; and we would esteem it a great kindness to be informed if any should occur, that we may immediately correct them.

CONTRACTOR DESIGNATION

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PREFACE.

In offering the following Catalogue to the public, we take the opportunity to make a few remarks in relation to the nature and objects of our business.

In relation to the nature—we would remark, that from the accuracy which is necessary in the selecting of the best varieties of seeds, and from the caution which should be used to preserve them fresh and free from deterioration and mixture, much labor and attention are requisite. We have had considerable experience in growing seeds, but we are still aware that in entering on new duties we take upon ourselves great responsibility for the accomplishment of the important preciseness, which should characterize every department of the business.

In relation to the objects—we have not in these few prefatory remarks, the opportunity to offer our views in the manner in which we should wish, without occupying too much space. But we cannot pass over these silently. The present state of Agriculture, and more especially Horticulture, has, in common with many others, attracted our attention, and we have not remained mere observers, but with what little information we possessed, have made every exertion to become able practitioners. Partaking in the pleasures, the delights, the comforts, and the happiness, as well as the usefulness and important benefits which arise from the latter, we hope yet to contribute our feeble aid toward the successful advancement of the science, by the dissemination of the various productions which may come within the circle of our business; by introducing to greater notice all the most useful and productive vegetable and esculent seeds; the finest and

most beautiful varieties of ornamental flower seeds; the most splendid and magnificent flowering shrubs and plants; and the newest, rarest, and most valuable fruit trees, vines, &c.

We have in connection a large garden, where all the rare and choice varieties of flower seeds, will be grown under our immediate inspection; and we have no hesitation in recommending them as being true, to the kind named.

Relying upon our exertions for the success of our establishment, we give the assurance that nothing shall be neglected which shall facilitate the future improvement of Horticulture, nor that any confusion, if possible, shall arise in the nomenclature, or names, of seeds, or plants, which we may have the pleasure of offering to our friends and the public.



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12/2 Artichoke. 50.

Asparagras 12½.

97 qt.
25 Windsor 25
25 Long pod "

CATALOGUE.

ESCULENT VEGETABLE SEEDS.

WE have not thought proper to give under each variety of seeds, any particular directions for their cultivation; for to be of any real benefit, in the present advanced state of gardening, we could not make sufficient remarks, without extending beyond the limits of a catalogue; but would refer those who wish for such information, to any of the late works on the subject.

A note at the bottom of each page respecting the usual time of sowing, &c. is all we have deemed necessary.

ARTICHOKE. (Cynara scolymus.) Artichaut.

Var. Green Globe.

ASPARAGUS. (Asparagus officinalis.) Asperge.

Battersea, Gravesend,

Giant,

Large White Reading.

BEANS. (Phaseolus.) Fève.

English Dwarfs.

Broad Windsor, Early Mazagan,

Sword Long Pod,

Green Nonpariel, Heligoland,

ARTICHORE. The seeds of the Artichoke should be sown in April, and the plants in the following year transplanted into beds, in rows four feet apart and about two feet from each other in the rows; protect the roots from frost by leaves, &c.

ASPARACUS should be sown during the month of April, and in the spring of the following year, removed into beds of rich soil, trenched three feet deep. The usual size of the beds is about five feet wide, but except the convenience of cutting, it is immaterial; the roots should be set about twelve inches apart, each way; give the beds a good dressing of manure, every fall.

Brams should be planted as soon as all danger of spring frosts are over; the English and Kidney Dwarfs in rows two and a half feet, and the Pole or Running in hills four feet apart. The Lima Bean should be sown about the middle of May, in a warm situation, or their produce will be very small.

Dwarf Kidney or String Beans.

Early Yellow Six Weeks,

Early China Dwarf,

Early Yellow Cranberry,

Early Black Eye, Early Mohawk,

Early Dun-colored,

Pole or Running.

Large White Lima, Sieva or Carolina,

Red Cranberry.

White Cranberry,

Red Cranberry, Large White Kidney, Marrow. White Cranberry, New Royal Dwarf, Tampico Dwarf.

Case Knife, Scarlet Runners, White Dutch Runners, Horticultural.

BEET. (Beta.) Betterave.

Early Blood Turnip Rooted, Yellow Turnip,

Long Blood Red.

Early White Scarcity,

Sir John Sinclair's, 50 50 Green, (for stews,) French Sugar, Mangel Wurtzel.

White Cape,

BORECOLE. (Brassica oleracea acephala.) Choux verts.

BROCOLI. (Brassica oleracea Botrytis.) Chou Brocoli.

Early Purple,

Early White.

Large Purple Cape. Fine Dwarf Russian.

Large and fine, ready for the table during the months of November, December, and January. Sulphur Colored Russian,

Very superior as a late kind, being very hardy and dwarf, producing large heads.

Knight's New Superb Protecting.

The three last are very superior new kinds; one raised by us and exhibited at the Mass. Hort. Soc. rooms last season of the sulphur colored variety, weighed 12 lbs.

CABBAGE. (Brassica.)Chou.

Early Dutch,

¿ Early York,

Early May,

Early Savoy,

Early Sugarloaf,

Early Emperor, 371/2 oz Early Wellington, 37% oz Early Drumhead or Battersea, Early Imperial, Large Late Battersea,

Early Serew -BEET. Sow in May, in drills fourteen inches apart; when the plants are three or four inches high, thin them out to the distance of eight or ten from each other. The Mungel Wurtzel is generally cultivated in fields prepared with the plough. The seed should be sown in rows two feet apart; it is much grown and

is considered excellent food for cattle, swine, &c. Bonecole may be sown from April to July, and transplanted in rows ten or twelve inches apart.

Brocoll. This is a fine vegetable, scarcely inferior to the Cauliflower, and is as easily cultivated as the Cabbage. Sow the seed in April, and transplant into rows two feet apart each way; the soil should be rich and kept loose and free from weeds by frequent hoeing; they will begin to flower about the first of September and continue till the severe frosts of December. If wanted for spring, the seeds should be sown later, and the plants sheltered in a frame or cellar.

CABBAGE seed may be sown at all seasons of the year; for early use, in September (or in March, in hotbeds); for summer, in May; for fall and winter, in June and July; the plants should be set about two feet distant from each other.

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   121/2
          White searcity
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  121/2
          Blood Turnip
          -Mangel wurtzel
  25 es
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  100
  100
  100.
* 25
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3/1/2

Drumhead.
globe savoy
Cape savoy
Sugarloaf
Toussian

Large Late Drumhead, Green Globe Savoy, Large Cape Savoy, Late Sugarloaf, Russian,

Large Green Glazed, Red Dutch, Turnip Rooted above ground, Turnip Rooted below ground, Chou de Milan.

CARDOON. (Cynara cardunculus.) Cardon. Large Solid Stalked.

CAULIFLOWER. (Brassica oleracea Botrytis.) Chou fleur.

Early, New German, Late.

CARROT. (Daucus carota, var. hortensis.) Carotte.

Altringham, Long Orange, Early Scarlet Horn,

Blood Red, or Purple, Lemon, New Red Studley.

CELERY. (Apium graveolens.) Céléri.

White Solid, Rose Colored Solid, North's Giant Red,

New Silver Giant, Bailey's New Gigantic Red, New Gigantic White.

COLEWORT or COLLARDS. (Brassica.) Le chou.

CHERVIL. (Charophyllum sativum.) Cerfeuil.

CHIVES or CIVES. (Allium schanophrasum.) Ciboulette.

CRESS. (Lepidum sativum.) Cresson.

Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved Garden, True Water.

CARDOONS. The seed of Cardoons should be sown during the month of April, in trenches (prepared with rich ground) six inches deep, twelve wide and four feet distant from each other; sow in a drill and when the plants are up, thin, to about eighteen inches apart; during summer they should be earthed up in the manner of Celery.

Caulticower. The Cauliflower is esteemed a most superior vegetable, and thought by many to equal the Pea. Much of its excellence, however, depends upon the manner in which it is cooked. The seed should be sown in September, and when the plants are a few inches high, (about the end of October.) they should be set in a frame three or four inches apart; water them sparingly, and shade for two or three days; apply a lining of leaves or coarse strawy horse manure round the frame, and cover with mats or hay to keep out the frost: give them air and light by taking off the glasses, &c. every fuir day during the winter. In April prepare the beds to plant them in, and plant two feet apart. Tolerable sized flowers may be obtained in November and December, by planting the seed early in May, and transplanting into rich ground.

CELERY should be sown for summer and fall use, about the first of February in hotbeds, and for winter the first of April. Sow in rather a shady situation, cover lightly, and press the earth on the seed; transplant into trenches from May to July.

COLEWORTS. Sow in April.

CHERVIL. Sow from April to June. CHIVES. Set out the offsets a foot apart.

CRESS. Sow every month, to have young crops, and in constant succession.

CUCUMBER. (Cucumis sativus.) Concombre.

Early Frame,
Short Prickly,
Long Prickly,
Long Green Southgate,

Concombre.

Long GreenTurkey,
White Spined,
Green Cluster,
Small Gherkin, (for pickling.)

ENDIVE or SUCCORY. (Cichorium Endiva.) La scarole.

White Curled, Broad leaved Batavian, or
Green Curled, Scarolle, (for winter.)

EGG-PLANT. (Solanum melongena.) Melongenè. Purple.

INDIAN CORN. (Zea Mays.) Mais.

Early Golden Sioux,
Early Tuscarora, (fine,)
Early Canadian,
Sweet, or Sugar,

Indian Mays.) Mais.

Nonpariel,
Early Jefferson,
Mottled, (curious,)
Curious White.

KALE. (Crambe Maritima.) Le crambé.
Sea,
Cesarean,
Green Curly Scotch,
Purple Curled.

LEEK. (Allium Porrum.) Porreau.

London, | Large Scotch, or Flag.

Royal Cape, (superior,)
Early Curled Silesia,
Large Drumhead,
Imperial Cabbage,
Tennisball, or Rose,

MARTYNIA. (Martynia Proboscidea.)

MELON. (Cucumis melo.) Melon.

Green Citron, Nutmeg,

CUCUMBER. Sow in May.

ENDIVE. Sow at different periods; for an early crop, sow in June; and for a succession, every month. To blanch them they should be tied at the top with a piece of bass mat.

EGG-PLANT. This most delicious fruit should be much more cultivated; when it shall become better known, we have no doubt it will be as eagerly sought after as the Tomato; we presume the reason of its not being grown more at this time is that few ever ate them properly cooked, and hence they have been considered as almost worthless. The seed should be sown in a hotbed in March, and transplanted into the ground in May.

CORN. Its culture is too well known to need any remarks.

KALE. This is a valuable vegetable; sow in May and transplant into beds two feet from each other.

LEEK. Sow in April.

LETTUCE. Sow every month; and transplant into very rich soil for large heads.

MARTYNIA. Sow in April; transplant into hills three feet apart.

MELON. The Melon is cultivated similar to the Cucumber.—Sow as early in May as the season will permit; thin out the plants, leaving not more than two in each hill.



Persian, Murray's Pine Apple, Minorca, Starr, (late and fine.) Large Yellow Cantelope, Skillman's Fine Netted, ${f P}$ omegranate, Long Island Water, Apple Seeded Water, (early,) Citron, (fine for preserves.)

MUSTARD. (Sinapis.) Moutarde.

Brown,

White, or English.

MUSHROOM. (Agaricus campestris.)

NASTURTIUM. (Tropæolum majus.)

OKRA.

ONION. (Allium sativum.)

White Portugal, Large Red,

Straw Colored, Silver Skinned.

PARSNIP. (Pastinaca sativa.)

Large Dutch, or Swelling,

Guernsey.

PARSLEY. (Apium Petroselinum.)

Dwarf Curled, Curled, or Double, Siberian, or Hardy, Single.

PEAS. (Pisum.) Pois.

Early Washington, Early Frame,

Early Double Blossom Frame,

Early Golden Hotspur,

Early Charlton,

Bishop's Early Prolific,

Dwarf Blue Imperial,

Dwarf Prolific,

Dwarf Blue Prussian, [tive,)

Early Cluster, (very produc-

Dwarf Marrowfat, Dwarf Green Albany,

Dwarf Sugar, (eatable pods,)

Ladies' finger Marrows,

Waterloo Blue,

True Tall Marrowfat,

Knight's Tall Marrows,

Woodford's New Tall Prolific,

Tall Crooked Pod Sugar.

MUSTARD. Sow in April and May.

MUSHROOM. We cannot give proper directions without occupying too much space.

Nasturtium. An annual plant; Sow in May. They may be grown in the flower border, as they bear a great profusion of beautiful orange colored flowers during the season.

OKRA. Sow in May, in rows four inches apart.

ONION, and PARSNIP. Sow in spring as early as possible. The earth should be pressed on to the seeds of the Onion with a board.

PARSLEY. Sow every month during the season.

PEAS. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; and during the months of May, June and July, for later crops.

(Capsicum annuum.) Piment. PEPPER.

Tomato Shaped, or Squash, Bell, or Ox Heart, Cherry, Long, or Cayenne.

PUMPKINS. (Cucurbita pepo.) Potiron.

Connecticut Field, Finest Yellow Family, Large Cheese,

RADISH. (Raphanus sativus.) Rave.

White Turnip Root, Early Scarlet Short Top, Purple Short Top, Violet colored Turnip, Early Frame,

Scarlet Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Long Salmon,

Long White Naples, Superfine Early Frame, (new.)

ROQUETTE. (Brassica Eruca.)

RHUBARB. (Rheum.)Rhubarbe.

Gigantic, ${f E}$ lford. Wilmot's Scarlet, (new,)

SALSIFY, or (Tragopogon.)

VEGETABLE OYSTER. White, Black, or Scorsonerie.

SKIRRET. (Sium sisarium.)

(Spinacea oleracea.) SPINACH. Epinard.

New Zealand, Round Leaved, or Summer, Holland. Prickly, or Fall.

Salsifi.

English Patience Dock,

SQUASH. (Cucurbita melopepo.) Potiron.

Early Bush Summer, Com. Porter's Valparaiso, Summer Crook Neck, Cocoanut, Canada, Vegetable Marrow,

Long Crook Neck. Large Lima.

PEFFER. Sow in May or June, and transplant into rich ground in rows, eighteen inches apart and one foot in the rows.

PUMPKINS. Sow in May.

RADISH. Plant the early varieties as soon in the spring as possible, and every fortnight during the season for a succession.

ROQUETTE. Sow in April, and thin the plants when they have one or two rough leaves-hoe frequently and water in dry weather.

RHUBARB. Sow in April or May, and transplant in September into beds of light rich ground trenched two or three feet deep; a square yard of earth should be allowed to each plant; cover lightly upon the approach of frost, and in the spring, dress the beds and keep them clear from weeds.

Salsify and Skirrer. Sow in April in drills fourteen inches apart—they are cultivated similar to the Parsnip. The Salsify is a very delicious vegetable, when properly cooked, almost supplying the place of the oyster.

SPINACH. Sow in September for spring use, and cover the plants in winter with leaves, hay, &c.

SQUASH. Sow the second or third week in May, six feet distant in hills filled with well rotted manure. The Canada Crook Neck is a superior kind. The Large Lima is a new and superb variety, the flesh is of a bright yellow color, very fine grained, of the richest quality, and remarkable for keeping. Two of this variety oxhibited at the Hort. Society's hall, last season, weighed 25 and 26 pounds.

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TOMATO. (Solanum Lycopersicum.) Tomate. Small, Large.

TURNIP. (Brassica rapa.) Navet.

Early Garden Stone, Early White Dutch, White Flat, or Globe, Round Red, Green Round, Dale's New Hybrid, Long Yellow French,
Long Tankard,
Yellow Maltese,
Yellow Aberdeen,
Yellow Sweedish, or Ruta Baga,
Superfine Early Short Top, (new.)

POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Officinal Bugloss
Officinal Borage
Caraway
Coriander
Calendula
Lavender
Hyssop
Spearmint
Sweet Basil
Dwarf, or Bush Basil
Sweet Marjorum

Anchusa officinalis.
Borago officinalis.
Carum cariei.
Coriander sativum.
Calendular officinalis.
Lavendula spicata.
Hyssopus officinalis.
Mentha veridis.
Ocymum basilicum.
— minimum.
Origanum marjorama.

TOMATO. The culture of the Tomato is well known—for very early use, plant in March in a hothed. Turnip. Sow in spring for summer use, and in June and July for winter.

Borage. This is an annual plant, and is raised from seeds. Sow from March to May, in drills six to eight inches apart; when they are up, they should be thinned out; they will not bear transplanting; the seeds sow themselves if allowed to ripen on the plant.

CARAWAY. The seed should be sown in autumn to flower the following year.

LAVENDER and Hyssor. Sow in April in drills eight inches apart.

Basil. There are about twenty different species of Basil, only two of which are cultivated in gardens for domestic use; they are the sweet, (0. basilicum,) and the small or least, (0. minimum.) If we had space we should like to quote some of the quaint sayings of Pliny, Gerard and others, in regard to the supposed virtues of different herbs; but as we have not we will merely mention one or two in relation to Rasil. The Romans, according to Pliny, sowed the seeds with many bitter curses, treading them down with their feet and praying to the gods that the seed might not vegetate, believing firmly that the more they were cursed, the better they would prosper. Gerard remarks that "the smell of the plant is goode for the hearte and the head, that taketh away sorrowfulnesse which comment of melanchelie, and maketh a man merrie and glad." The seeds should be sown in March in pots or boxes in a hothed and transplanted in May or June into the ground. They may be sown in May in a warm situation, but they do not flourish so well as when treated as above.

MARJORUM. The seed of the sweet are rather difficult to vegetate, they are very small and delicate, and must not be planted deep, from which circumstance they are likely to become injured by the hot sun. Sow in May. The best, or at least the most sure way, is to prepare a bed of light, rich earth, rake the surface very smooth and even, sow the seed, strewing it all over the bed; then sift over very little earth, barely covering them, beat the whole with the spade very gently, and throw over little brush or an old mat for four or five days, (if the season be dry give a slight watering.) When the plants are perceived above ground, remove the brush or mats and thin out. They may also be raised in a hothed in the same manner of Basil. We have been thus particular, because we know many who have never been able to make the seed vegetate, and who have thought the fault must have been in the seed.

Anise Rosemary Sage Summer Savory Winter \mathbf{T} hyme

Pimpinella anisum. Rosemarinus officinalis. Salvia officinalis. Satureja hortensis. --- montana. Thymus vulgaris.

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Chives Garlic Shallots Top or Tree Onion Potato Onion Tarragon, or Astragon Asparagus Horseradish Carolina Sweet Potato Slips Sea Kale Jerusalem Artichoke Hop Undulated Rhubarb Early Potatoes (of sorts)

Allium scheenophrasum. salinum. ascalonicum.

var. Artemesia dracunculus. Asparagus officinalis. Cochlearia armoracia. Convolvulus batatas. Crambé maritima. Helianthus tuberosus. Humulus lupulus. Rheum undulatum. Solanum tuberosum.

SAGE, SUMMER SAVORY, &c. sow in April or May.

GARLIC and SHALLOTS. They should be set out in May, about four inches apart in rich sandy soil.

Potato Onion. This Onion possesses the remarkable property of keeping a great length of time. Its extraordinary fecundity combined with other good qualities, render it a most useful and valuable esculent. The culture is very simple, requiring less trouble than the common onion. The soil should be rich and rather sandy, set them out about the first of November, in rows a foot apart, and about three inches deep. On the approach of frost, cover with straw or leaves, and remove in March or April. They generally ripen in June. Lay those roots which are preserved to set out again, in a dry situation till November.

On the approach of frost, cover with straw or leaves, and remove in March or April. They generally ripen in June. Lay those roots which are preserved to set out again, in a dry situation till November.

Horseradish. This well known root which is an almost indispensable accompaniment to various dishes, is rarely if ever grown to perfection; the roots are generally very small, and have not that freshness and peculiar sweet taste that they have when cultivated with care and attention. We presume many think that to raise so common a root, they need not have recourse to books; yet, if the pen of so distinguished a horticulturist as the president of the London Hort. Society has been exerted to give information in regard to its cultivation, it certainly merits our attention. The following are his excellent directions. "Horseradish thrives best in deep, soft, sandy loam, that is not very dry in the summer, nor inundated in the winter. The situation must be open. During winter trench the ground three feet deep, and in the following February (April for our climate) procure your sets, in the choice of which take the strongest crowns or leading buds from dol plants, cutting them about two inches long. Mark out the ground in four foot beds, and one foot alleys; then take from the first bed nine inches of the top soil, laying it upon the adjoining bod; after which take out an opening at one end of the bed in the common way of trenching, fifteen inches deep from the present surface; then level the bottom, upon which plant a row of sets across the bod, at nine inches apart each way with their crowns upright; afterwards dig the next trench the same width and depth, turning the earth into the first trench over the row of sets; thus proceeding trench after trench to the end. Where more than the produce of one bed is required for the supply of the family for twelve months, the third bed is to be planted, which treat as directed for the supply of the family for twelve months, the third bed is to be planted, which treat as directed





MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines medicinales.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Marsh Mallows Dill Sweet Fennel ${f F}$ inochio Angelica Chamomile Spikenard Wormwood Saffron Jerusalem Oak Scurvy Grass Meadow Saffron Coriander Officinal Cumin Hound's Tongue Purple Foxglove Lemon Balm Boneset ${f P}$ ennyroyal Henbane Hyssop Masterwort Elecampane Dyer's Wood Motherwort Lovage Bugle Weed Horehound Balm Peppermint Spearmint Horsemint Catnip Officinal Poppy Turkey Rhubarb Palma Christi (castor oil) bean) \mathbf{R} ue Bene

Althea officinalis. Anetheum graveolens. --- fœniculum. var. dulce. Angelica Archangelica. Anthemis nobilis. Arctium lappa. Artemesia absinthium. Carthamus tinctorus. Chenopodium Botrys. Cochlearia officinalis. Colchicum autumnale. Coriandrum sativa. Cuminum Cyminum. Cynoglossum officinale. Digitalis purpurea. Dracocephalum moldavica. Eupatorium perfoliatum. Hedeoma pulgenoides. Hyoscymus niger. Hyssopus officinalis. Imperiatoria ostruthium. Inula helenium. Isatis tinctora. Leonurus cardiaca. Ligustrum levisticum. ${f L}$ ycopus virginica. Marrubium vulgare. Melissa officinalis. Mentha piperita. —— viridis. Monarda punctata. Nepetea cataria. Papaver somniferum. --- rhaponticum. Ricinus communis.

Ruta graveolens.

Sesamen orientale.

AGRICULTURAL OR FARMING SEEDS.

Herds Grass, or Red Top

_ Blue Grass

Sweet Scented Vernal Grass

Tall Meadow Oats Grass

Potato Oats

Mangel Wurtzel

Large Scotch Cabbage

Bullocks Large Ox

English Rape, or Cole Seed Ruta Baga, or Sweedish Turnip

Large White Norfolk Turnip

Hemp

Wild Succory

Orchard Grass
 Fuller's Teasel

Lentiles

Cotton

Saintfoin

Broom Corn

Woad Flax

~English Rye Grass

Trefoil, or Yellow Clover

Lucern, or French Clover

White Mulberry (for silkworms)

Virginia Tobacco

Havanna

Millet

Field Burnet Canary Seed

White Field Beans

-Timothy Grass

Field Peas

-Blue Grass Buckwheat

Weld, or Dyer's Weed

Dyer's Madder

Spring Rye
Winter Rye

White or English Mustard

Brown Mustard

Red Clover

Agrostis stricta.

cerulea.

Anthoxanthum odoratum.

Avena elatior.

var.

Beta sicla.

Brassica oleracea, v. capitata.

var.

napus.

campestris, v. rutubaga.

var.

Cannabis sativa.

Cichorium intybus.

Dactylis glomerata.

Dipsacus fullonum.

Dipsacus funonui

Errum lens.

Gossypium herbaceum.

Hedysarum onobrychis.

Holcus sacharratus.

Isatis tinctora.

Linum altissimum.

Lolium perenne.

Medicago lupulena.

sativa.

Morus alba.

Nicotiana tabacum.

var. rustica.

Panicum miliaceum.

Peterium sanguinsorbia.

Phalaris canariensis.

Phaseolus vulgaris.

Phleum pratense.

Pisum sativum.

Poa compressa.

Polygonum fagopyrum.

Reseda lacteola.

Rubia tinctora.

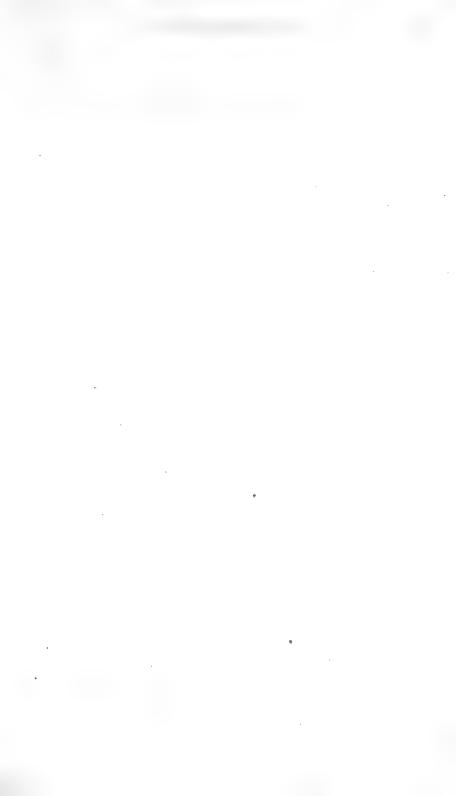
Secale cereale.

var.

Sinapis alba.

nigra.

Trifolium pratense.





White Dutch Clover
White American Clover
Spring Wheat
Spring Vetches
Winter
Indian Corn

Trifolium repens.
var.
Ticitum æstivum.
Vicia sativa.
var.
Zea Mays.

BIRD SEEDS.

BY THE QUART OR BUSHEL.

Rape
Hemp
Rough or Unhulled Rice
Millet
Maw
Canary

Brassica napus.
Canabis sativa.
Oryza sativa.
Panicum milliaceum.
Papaver, som. nigsemene.
Phalaris canariensis.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Peach
Apricot
Nectarine
Strawberry
White Mulberry
Cherries
Plum
Apples
Pears
Quince
Gooseberries
Currants
Raspberries
Grape

Vitis vinifera.

NATIVE AMERICAN

TREE, SHRUB, AND PLANT SEEDS.

Orders should be sent during the months of November, December, and January.—Those marked (h) are herbaceous.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER PAPER.

Acer rubrum
sacharinum
nigrum
montanum

Æsculus flava macrostachya

macrostacnya Alnus serrulata

Andromeda paniculata

Azalea glauca nudiflora Berberis canadensis Betula populifolia

lenta excelsa Bignonia radicans

h Cassia marylandica

h nictitans

Carpinus americana Castanea americana pumila

Catalpa syringæfolia

Cephalanthus occidentalis Clethra alnifolia

Cornus florida Corylus americana Cratægus coccinea Cupressus disticha

thyoides
Diospyrus virginiana

Fraxinus acuminata
Gentiana saponaria
h Gerardia quercifolia
Gleditsia triacanthos

Halesia tetraptera Hammamelis virginica Scarlet Maple.

Sugar. Black.

Mountain.

Yellow Flowered Horsechestnut.

Dwarf White.

Serrated Leaved Alder. Panicled Andromeda.

White Glaucous Azalea.

Red Flowered.
Canadian Barberry.
Poplar Leaved Birch.

Black.

Yellow Leaved. Trumpet Creeper. Maryland Cassia.

Sensitive.

American Hornbean. American Chestnut.

Chinquapin.

Flowering Catalpa.
Swamp Buttonwood.

Alder Leaved Clethra.

Great Flowering Dogwood.

American Hazlenut.

Scarlet Hawthorn.
Cypress Tree.
White Cedar.

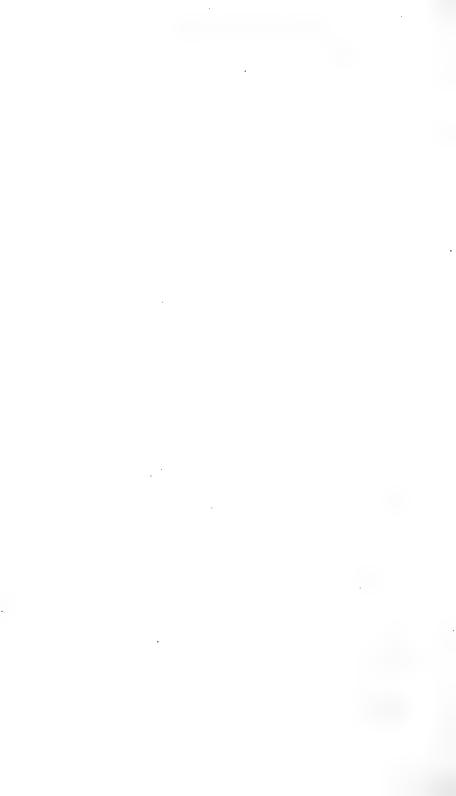
Persimmon Plum. White Ash.

Soapwort Gentian.
Oak Leaved Gerardia.

Three Thorned Acacia.

Snowdrop Tree. Witch Hazel.





h Hibiscus palustris	Rose Flowering Hibiscus.
syriacus	Althea Frutex. Kalmia Leaved St. John's Wort.
Hypericum kalmanium	
ascyroides	Large Flowered.
ilex opaca	American Holly.
Juglans nigra	Round Black Walnut.
alba	Shelbark Hickory.
cinerea	Long Black Walnut.
tomentosa	Mockernut Hickory.
amara	Bitternut Hickory.
porcina	Pignut Hickory.
Juniperus virginiana	Virginian Cedar.
Kalmia latifolia	Broad Leaved Laurel.
augustifolia	Narrow Leaved.
Laurus sassafras	Sassafras Bay.
Liquidamber styraciflua	Maple Leaved Sweet Gum.
Liodendron tulipfera	Tulip Tree
Magnolia tripetala	Umbrella Magnolia.
glauca	Glaucous Magnolia.
grandiflora	Great Flowering Magnolia.
acuminata	Blue Flowered Magnolia.
Ostrya virginica	Hop Hornbean.
Oxycoccus macrocarpus	Cranberry.
Pinus strobus	Weymouth Pine.
rigida	Pitch Pine.
balsamea	Balsam Fir.
alba	White Spruce.
nigra	Black Spruce.
canadensis	Hemlock Spruce.
pendula	Larch.
Platanus occidentalis	Western Plane.
^h Podalyria tinctora	Yellow Flowered Podalyria.
Prinos verticillatos	Winterberry.
Prunus virginica	American Bird Cherry.
Ptelia trefoilata	Trefoil Tree.
Quercus alba	White Oak.
rubra	Red Oak.
tinctora	Black Oak.
palustris	Lowland Oak.
coccinea	Scarlet Oak.
prinus	Chestnut Oak.
Rhus glabrum	Smooth Sumac.
Robina pseudoacacia	Yellow Ship Locust.
Rhododendum maximum	Large Flowered.
Rosa parviflora	Pennsylvania Rose.
sauveolens	Sweetbriar Rose.
Smilax rotundifolia,	Round Leaved Smilax.
Sabus americana	American Mountain Ash-

Spiræa tomentosa salicifolia Symphora racemosa glomerata Thuva occidentalis — orientalis Vaccinium stamineum

h Verbascum blattara h Vernonia prælata ${f V}$ iburnum prunifolium oxycoccus

Red Flowered Spiræa. White Flowered Spiræa. Snowberry. Indian Current. American Arbor Vitæ. Chinese Arbor Vitæ. Whortleberry. North Blattaria. Autumnal Vernonia. Plum Leaved Viburnum. Cranberry Viburnum.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

We have in the following arrangement of the catalogue of flower seeds, as well as the green-house plants, &c. adopted the method of placing the scientific, or Linnæan name first; our reasons for this are, that it is becoming a general rule to call plants by the proper rather than their vulgar names; therefore preventing the confusion which must necessarily arise, where there are more than one. Although some may not approve of this, still preferring the old style, yet we believe that when they see the importance and real usefulness which will result in the end, they will concur with us in introducing the practice.

The scientific, or Linnæan name, certainly should always precede any other, for it not only facilitates the recollection of the true names by which we would wish to describe plants, but appears more in harmony with the distinguished science of botany.

The varieties to which this character (*) is prefixed, are delicate annuals, and should be sown in pots of light, rich soil, covered from an eighth to a quarter of an inch deep, according to the nature and size of the seeds; and should have, if possible, the protection of a hotbed, if not they should be kept in some sheltered place, (a green-house, or frame,) till all danger of frost is over, when they may be transplanted (about the first of June) into the open ground.

Those marked thus, (‡) are half hardy, and may be sown in the open ground during the month of May.

Many of the hardy kinds, such as Coreopsis, Larkspur, Argemone, Iberis, Gilia, &c. flower much stronger and in greater profusion, if sown in the autumn.

Those marked c, are climbing or twining plants.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF NEW AND FINE KINDS.

*mexicanum odoratum ALYSSUM. maritimum AMARANTUS. caudatus flavus hypocondriacus tricolor

AGERATUM.

Mexican Sweet Scented

Sweet

Love Lies Bleeding Princes Feather Three Colored

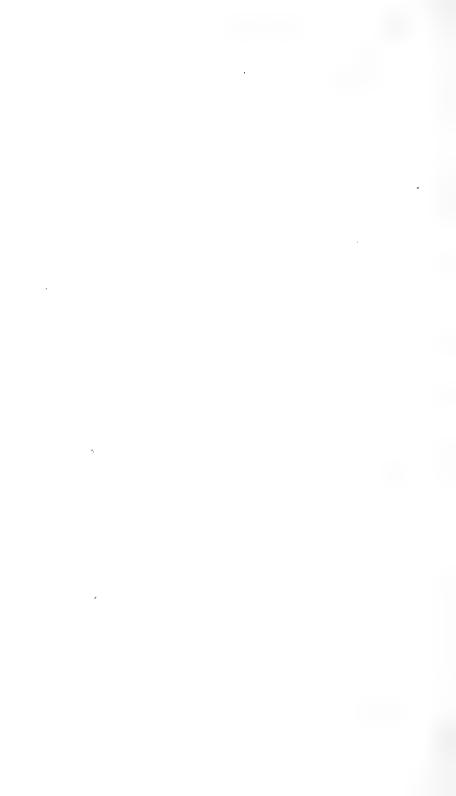
ANAGALLIS. indica ARGEMONE. *mexicana ASTER. sinensis

var. albo purpurea. incarnata variegata Blue Pimpernell

Mexican

China Aster White Purple Blush Colored Striped





var. rubro	Red	t var.	Næpolitan
cerulea	Blue	(8	iee Note.)
obscurio	Lilac	DIANTHUS.	
AMBODA (Se	e Note.)	prolifera	Profuse Flowering
ATROPA. physaloides	Kite Flower	ESCHSCHOLTZIA.	Chinese Annual
AVENA.	Atito Piowet	californica	Splendid
sensitiva.	Animated Oats	LABLAB.	
BLITUM.		cvulgaris	Hyacinth Bean
capitatum	Strawberry Spinach	c var. albo	White
BROWALLIA.	Blue Amethyst	EUPHORBIA. *variegata	Variegated
var. albo	White	GILIA.	* arregated
CACALIA.		capitata	Azure Blue Gilia
*coccinea	Scarlet	GLAUCIUM.	
CALENDULA.		luteum	Horned Poppy.
stellata hybrida	Starry Marygold Great Cape	phœniceum GOMPHRENA.	Scarlet
CARDIOSPERMUM.	Great Cape	*Globosa	Purple Globe Amaranthus
c halicacabum	Balloon Vine	*var. albo	White
CAMPANULA.		GOSSIPYUM.	
speculum	Venus Looking Glass	herbaceum	Cotton Plant
CASSIA.	3 7::-:-	HELENIUM.	Mexican Sunflower
nictitans CENTAURIA.	Virginian	mexicanum HELIANTHUS.	Mexican Sumower
cyanus major	Great Blue Bottle	annus	Tall Sunflower
minor	Small	var, panus	Dwarf
moschata	Purple Sweet Sultan	HIBISCUS.	
sauveoleus	Yellow	‡africanus	African
benidicta CELOSIA.	Blessed Thistle	versicarus IBERIS.	Great Flowered
icristata	Crimson Coxcomb	amara	White Candy Tuft
var. lutea	Yellow	umbellata	Purple
CERINTHE.		var speciosa	New Fine Purple
major	Great Honeywort	IMPATIENS.	
CHÉRIANTHUS.	Man Wash Cillidan as	*balsamina	Doub. Balsamine Red
maritimus	Ten Week Gilliflower Virginian	var. rosco variegata	Variegated
CHRYSANTHEMUM.	* ngtinan	coccinea	Scarlet
teoronarium	White	purpurea	Purple
var. lutea	Yellow	alba	White
tricolor CLARKIA.	Tricolored	rubropleno	Crimson
tnulchalla	Beautiful	POMCEA.	Scarlet Morning Glory
tpulchella ivar. albo.	White	c lacunosa	Starry Ipomæa
COLLINSIA.		c hepaticafolia	Hepatica Leaved
‡grandiflora COMMELINA.	Great Flowered	e quamoclit	Cypress Vine
COMMELINA.	Ct Di	evar. fl albo	White
*cœlestis CONVOLVULUS.	Sky Blue	LATHYRUS.	Sweet Peas
c minor	Dwarf Morning Glory	caphaca	Yellow
c major	Dark Blue	c var. albo	White
c var. lutea	Yellow	c " obscureo	Black
c rosea	Red	c " purpureo	Purple
c striata COREOPSIS.	Striped	c rosco c striata	Red Striped
elegans	Elegant	ctingitanus	Tangier Crimson
CREPIS.	0	LOTUS.	
barbata	Golden Hawkweed	c tetragonolobus	Winged Peas
rubra CUCURBITA,	Red	LAVATERIA.	D . 1 Y
*bicolor	Two Colored Gourd	trimestris var. albo	Red Lavatera White
*aurantia	Orange Fruited	LUPINUS.	* * III.U
lagenaria	Bottle	albus	White Lupin
clavata	Club Fruited	pilosus	Large Blue
CUCUMIS.	Pi	luteus	Yellow
*odoratissimum *anguinus	Pomegranite Serpent Cucumber	*mutabilis hirsutus	Changeable Dutch
DELPHINUM.	corpore Odeumber	varius	Small
consolida	Branching Larkspur	fl. roseo	Rose
var. rosea	Red	pollyphyllus	Many Leaved
" albo	White Down of Basket	MALOPE.	Saarlat Elimonad
ajacis	Dwarf Rocket	l trifida	Scarlet Flowered

Note.—We have given uncommon attention to this genus of plants, and have produced from the above, some of the most beautiful and splendid double varieties, two or three of which are entirely new. We need only to remind our friends that the seed we have, were raised from the same plants from which the flowers exhibited at the Mass. Horticultural Society's rooms the past year were cut, and which were the admiration of all who saw them. We would however remark, to guard against disappointment, that from this extreme double character, there will often be some variation; having ourselves had complete single and full double flowers the seeds of which were saved from one plant, and, in some cases, even from one flower.

Note.—The double varieties of the Branching Larkspur, rank among the most beautiful of annual flowers; but to be preserved true, they should not be grown near the single; the Red, White, and Blue, sown in patches by themselves, produce a very brilliant effect.

MALVA. Curled Mallow crispa MATYNIA. **i**diandria Cuckolds Horn I proboscidea MEDICAGO. circinnata Caterpillars scutellaria Snails intertexta Hedgehogs MESAMDRYANTHEMUM. Ice Plant *ervstallinum *glabrum Dew Plant MIMOSA. Sensitiva Sensitive Plant

MIRABILIS. jalapa longliflora MOMORDICA. elaterium

c balsamina c lagernia MYOSOTUS. arvensis NICOTIANA.

*rustica *tabacum *odorata NIGELLA. damascena tNOLANA. prostrata ŒNOTHERA.

grandiflora. nocturna tenella tetraptera Lindleyana PAPAVER.

somniferum var. fl. pleno rhœas var. sinensis bichon Var. PENTAPTES.

c phænicea PHASEOLUS. c multiflorus superba POLYGONUM. orientale

Proboscis Capsuled

Marvel of Peru

Sweet Scented Squirting Cucumber Balsam Apple Balsam Pear

Forget Me Not

Virginian Tobacco Scarlet Flow'd Havanna Sweet Scented

Love in a Mist

Trailing Nolana Evening Primrose Night Smelling

Dwarf Blue White Purple and White Rose Colored

Officinal Poppy Double Carnation Corn or Rose Ranunculus Dwarf Chinese Lap-dog Dwarf Dutch

Scarlet Flowered Bean Dwarf

Red Polygonum

Botrys PLECTOCEPHALUS. ‡americanus

(formerly centauria americana) RESEDA. odorata. var. frutescens SOLANUM. *melongena SCABIOSA stellata SCHIZANTHUS. ‡prinnatus

Iporrigens SCORZONERA. tingitana SENECIO. telegans; tvar. fl. albo SILENE.

rubella vespertina picta STEVIA. serrata STIPA. prinnata TAGETES.

amaria.

terecta var. fl. teretibus rvar. n. Ipatula įvar. nova THUNBERGIA. ‡alata TRIFOILIUM. incarnatum

odorata TROPÆOLUM. majus var. nana VIOLA. tricolor XERANTHEMUM. *lucidum *annum XIMENESIA.

enceloides ZINNIA. †multiflora pauciflora ‡elegans

Jerusalem Oak

American

Sweet Mignonette Tree White Egg Plant

Starry Scabious Wing Leaved Showy

Viper's Grass Purple Jacobea White

Catchfly Dwarf Evening Catchfly

Painted Vanilla Scented Feather Grass

African Marygold Orange Quilled French Ranunculus New Early Dwarf

Winged Thunbergia. Crimson Trefoil Sweet Scented

Great Nasturtium Dwarf

Heart's-ease Eternal Flower Purple

Mexican Ximenesia

Large Red Yellow Violet Colored

BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Those to which this mark (*) is prefixed, are delicate, and require to be protected during the winter.

Those marked c, are climbing or twining plants.

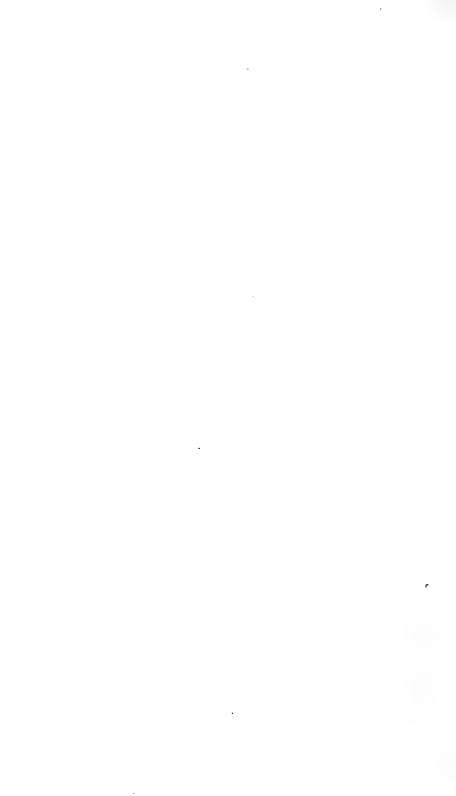
SIX CENTS PER PAPER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RARE KINDS.

ACONITUM. napellus AGROSTEMNA coronaria

Monk's Hood Rose Campion ALTHÆA. sinensis. fl. pl. var. nigra flava

Chinese Hollyhock Black Yellow





Golden Alyssum

Scarlet Snapdragon

Wind Flower

Two Colored

Swallow Wort

Canterbury Bell

Silver Leaved Thistle

Maryland Cassia

Blue Catananche

Purple Prussian

Scarlet Brompton

Twickenham

Russian Stock

Virgin's Bower

Traveller's Joy

Mexican Cobea

Mexican Dahlia

Carnation Pink Dark Red

Broad Leaved

Pleasant Eyed

Sweet William

Purple Foxglove

Great Flowered

Balm of Gilead

Globe Thistle

Blue Eupatorium

Blue Furnitory

Porcelain Flowered Purple Gentian

French Honeysuckle

Coral Tree

Caper Tree

Oak Leaved

Purple

Pink Dragon's Head

Fringed

Clove London Pride

White

Yellow

Chinese Imperial

Queens

Double

Bee

Indian Shot

Columbine

Starry

White

Yellow

ALVSSUM. saxatile ANEMONE. coronaria pulsatilla ANTIRRHINUM. majus hicolor AQUILEGIA. vulgaris fl. pl. ASCLEPIAS. tuberosa incarnata BIGNONIA. c radicans CAMPANULA. medium var. fl. albo CANNA INDICA. *coccinea *lutea CARDUUS. eriophorus CASSIA. marylandica CATANANCHE. cerulea CHEIRANTHUS. *cheiri *var. glaber albo glaber purpureo purpureo *incanus *var. regince *var. CLEMATIS. e flamula c vitalba COBÆA. c*scandens DAHLIA. *superflua *var. fl. pl. DELPHINUM. grandiflora elatum DIANTHUS. *caryophyllus atro rubens latifolius chinensis plumarius superbus hortensis detoiedes barbatus DIGITALIS. purpurea var. fl. albo grandiflora lutea DRACOCEPHALUM. virginicum canariense ECHINOPS. spærocephalus ERYTHRINA. herbacea EUPATORIUM. cœlestes EUPHORBIA. lathyrus FUMARIA. glauca GELSEMINUM. nitidum GENTIANA. adscendens sanonaria GERARDIA. quercifolia GLYCINE. c apios HEDYSARUM. coronarium

HELENIUM. autumnal HELIANTHUS. altissimus Musk Scented Geranium HESPERIS. matronalis HIBISCUS. palustria militaris syriacus HYACINTHUS. LATHYRUS. c latifolius Scarlet Trumpet Flower LIATRIS. spicata scariosa LINUM. perenne LINARIA. cymbalaria LÓBELIA. cardinalis LUNARIA. biennis LUPINUS. perennis mutabilis Bloody Wallflower Wall Leaved Gilliflower polyphyllus mexicanus bicolor canaliculatus tomentosus variabilis var. LYCHNIS. chalcedonica MIMOSA. odoratissima MIMULUS. ringens rivularis MONARDIA. didyma. Great Flowered Larkspur purpures MYRTUS. *communis *augustifolius NERIUM. *oleander OCYMUM. basilicum minimum CENOTHERA. biennis PÆONY officinalis PAPAVER. bracteata. orientale PARDANTHUS. chinensis PELARGONIUM. *zonale PETUNIA. c nyctaginiflora PHLOMIS. fructicosa PHLOX. pyramidalis POLEMONIUM. ceruleum POTENTILLA. atro-sanguinea formosa. PRENANTHES. alba PRIMULA. auricula polyanthus veria vulgaris

var. frutescens

Tree Mignonette

Antumn Sunflower Many Flowered Sweet Rocket Halbert Leaved Great Flowered Althea Frutex Hyacinth Everlasting Peas Spiked Liatris Blazing Star Perennial Flax Ivy Leaved Toad Flax Cardinal Flower Satin Flower Perennial Lupin Changeable Many Leaved Mexican Two Colored Channel Leaved Woolly Nootka Sound New Scarlet Lychnis Appopinax Monkey Flower Dark Spotted Crimson Bergamot Purple Broad Leaved Narrow Leaved Oleander Sweet Basil French Bush Tree Primrose Pæony Perennial Oriental Blackberry Lily Geranium Large Flowered Large Leaved Phlox Jacob's Ladder Scarlet Potentilla Handsome White Ivy Leaf Auricula Polyanthus Cowslip Poetic Primrose *prænitens Chinese RESEDA.

RUDBECKIA.
lascinata
fulgida
purpurea
SALVIA.
*splendens
sclarea
SCABIOSA.
*atro purpurea
SOLANUM.

pseudo capsicum SOPHORA, australis SPARTIUM, scoparum SPIRÆA, ulmaria Yellow Fulgent Purple

Splendid Sage Purple Topped Clary

Sweet Scabious

Jerusalem Cherry

Beautiful Sophora Scotch Broom

Meadow Sweet

filipendula
SUTHERLANDIA.
frutescens
SYMPHORA.
racemosa
TAGETES.

lucidum
TULIP.
gesneriana
VALERIAN.
rubra

VINCA, roseo var. fl. albo VIOLA, odora Dropwort

Bladder Senna

Snowberry
Sweet Scented Marigold

Tulip

Garden Valerian

Madagascar Perewinkle

White

Sweet European Violet

Note.—The few remarks which we make in regard to the cultivation of flowers, we do not intend to apply to those who are already acquainted with their manner of growth. Almost every plant will grow in any light, rich soil; but there are many varieties which grow much stronger, flower far more brilliant, in much greater profusion, and live a greater length of time, in soils, suited to their peculiar nature and habits. And those who wish to understand more perfectly the cultivation and various methods of growing these different varieties, will look for the knowledge in books written expressly upon the subject, rather than that contained in catalogues.

than that contained in catalogues.

Hardy annual flower seeds should generally be sown during the month of April—the soil should be dug deep and made light and fine with the hoe; the best way is to sow in patches; make a little drill for the seed, and cover lightly with fresh moist soil; the usual depth is about a half an inch, but should be varied according to the size of the seed; those rather delicate and susceptible of heat, may be covered with an inverted flower pot, which keeps the soil moist, causes a reflection of heat, and keeps the seeds from being washed away by very heavy rains. When the plants are about an inch high, they should be thinned out and some transplanted into vacant places in the border.

BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL SEEDS.—They should generally be sown in May, but may be planted during the summer till September, though they will not flower quite as strong in the following year, as those sown earlier. The seed of the Foxglove should be sown in rather a shady, moist situation, barely covering them with the earth, which should be pressed upon the seed very gently. Most of the varieties should be planted about a quarter of an inch deep; such as the Lupin, (Lupinus,) Hibiscus, Cassia, &c., should be covered a half an inch, or more; as soon as they are up they should be thinned out in a very regular manner; when large enough to transplant, (when they have four or five rough leaves,) they should be removed into the border or any other situation, where they are to remain; upon the approach of frost, they should be covered with two or three inches of leaves, straw, or hay—the covering should not be suffered to lie over them too late in the spring, as it would be apt to rot and injure the plants. As soon as they begin to grow, the soil should be stirred and loosened about the roots, and if it is required, it should be enriched by the addition of old hotbed manure, rotten leaves or any well decomposed dung. The plants may be afterwards multiplied by suckers or cuttings, or by dividing the roots. Watering, shading, &c. after transplanting, should not be forgotten. The all those of straggling habits very neatly to a stick painted green, and cut away all dead or broken branches.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Consisting of the finest varieties of

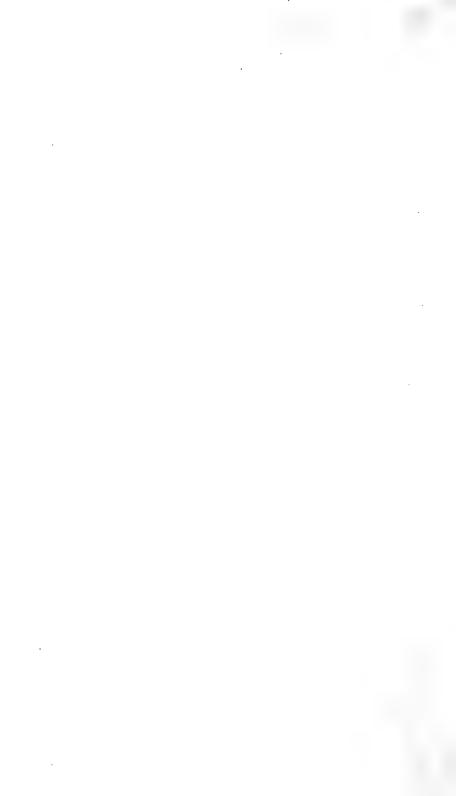
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, CROCUSES, CROWN IMPERIALS, AMARYLLIS, RANUNCULUS, ANE-MONES, DAHLIAS, PAEONIES, &c. &c.

We have not at the present completed the arrangements, by which we shall be annually supplied with all the finest varieties of Bulbous flower roots. We therefore do not wish to offer any catalogue of what we have not already in our possession, or of what we cannot easily procure.

Of HYACINTHS, we have a very good collection, but of not sufficient number to enumerate here. We have exhibited such as we have grown, at the rooms of the Mass. Horticultural Society, where they have been much admired. We intend to introduce many new and fine kinds, which will be mentioned hereafter.

Our collection of Tulips we have selected from a large number (rejecting all inferior





ones) and we now consider them all superior flowers. The future additions will consist of the very finest named varieties, all of which will be inserted in a supplement catalogue.

NARCISSUS, CROCUSSES, CROWN IMPERIALS, AMARYLLIS, &c., a fine assortment.

The RAMANCULUS we have grown for four or five years, and have succeeded in their cultivation far beyond our anticipations. Although many who have purchased and planted hundreds of roots, have never been able to procure a good bloom, yet, we have invariably had a fine show, some roots producing five or six flowers. We presume there are many who still recollect the beauty and splendor of the varieties which we have annually exhibited, and which attracted the particular notice of some, who had supposed it almost impossible to grow them. From the repeated disappointments which many have experienced in not producing a single flower, their cultivation has been much neglected; but we do not think there is any variety of bulbous or tuberous roots, which will so well repay all the care and attention that can be bestowed on their culture as the Ranunculus. The elegant and perfect form of the flower, the vividness and almost endless variety of their colors, consisting of white, grey, ash, yellow, buff, orange, olive, rose, red, dark red, crimson, scarlet, coffee colored, purple, spotted, mottled, striped, shaded, &c., have given them a rank amongst Florist's flowers, equal in beauty to the far famed Tulip, and are by many thought to be greatly superior. We have now one of the finest named collections in this country, which we imported the last season, and which we hope to have the pleasure of exhibiting to our friends the coming spring, when in full We have been at great expense to procure them, but when their beauty shall have become more generally known, we do not feel apprehensive that we shall be the losers, by our enthusiasm to introduce new and rare plants. As soon as we produce duplicates of the varieties, we shall offer them to the public, when a descriptive catalogue will be published.

DAHLIAS. The splendor and magnificence of this plant are too well known, to require any additional remarks. We have a collection of very superior kinds, including some which are entirely new; but we cannot offer a catalogue with their names complete, till next fall.

Roots of the different varieties of Anemones, Pæonies, Tuberose, Iris, Mexican Tiger Flower, (Tigrida pavonia,) Gladiolus, Cyclamen, &c., we intend to be able to offer to our friends, as soon as time will permit us to make proper arrangements.

Orders for bulbous and tuberous roots should be forwarded from July to November; they may be planted after this time, even in December, if the ground be open; but in our variable climate it is far better to get them in previous to November; the roots will be much larger, and the flower stronger.

GREEN-HOUSE SHRUBS, VINES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, BULBOUS ROOTS, &c.

Those to which this mark (*) is prefixed are hardy.

ACACIA.
armata
peregrina
lophanta
longlifolia
AGAPANTHUS.
umbellatus
præcox
AGAVE.
americana
ALOE.
arborea
baworthii
acuminata
attenuata

lingua

Prickly Leaved White Flowered Two Spiked Superb Yellow Haired

Large African Lily Dwarf

American Century Aloe

Tree Aloe Largest Pearl Superb Flowered Attenuated Spotted Tongue prolifera
obliqua
radula
variegata
retusa
ALSTRÆMARIA.
simsii
AMARYLLIS.
belladona
fulgidu

belladona
fulgida
reginæ
blanda
ARDISIA.
crenata
littoralis
colorata

Proliferous Broad Spotted Rasp Leaved Patridge Breast Cushion

Red Flowered

Belladonna Fulgid Flowered Mexican Charming

Red Flowered Umbel Flowered Red Flowered

odora

pontica laureola

DATURA.

arborea

var. argentia striata

ACUBA. DIANELLA. japonica AZALEA. Gold Dust Tree cerulea Blue Flowered ECHIUM. Chinese Red Flowered superbum EDWARDSIA. indica Splendid Flowered var. purpurea L'urple grandiflora ERICA. White albo Large Flowered 46 Fiery ignescens 4 cerulea Blue multiflora Many Flowered 64 phænicea Hybrida Scarlet Mediterranean Heath mediterraneas 46 Hybrid pubescens Pubescent **s**inensis Yellow EPACRIS. Youngs New var. Youngii randiflora Great Flowering ERYTHRINA. BEGONIA. evansiana Chinese Two Colored crista-galli FERRARIA. Splendid Cock's Comb BELLIS. Daisy tigrida Mexican Tiger Flower perenne BIGNONIA. conchiflora New Splendid Splendid Cape FICUS. capensis grandiflora CACTUS. Chinese Great Flowered vestita Elegant Leaved nitida Shining Leaved FUCHSIA. speciosa Purple Superb flaggelliformis Creeping Cereus Yellow Prickly Pear coccinea Scarlet or Eardron gracilis Slender Branched Colvill's Mexican opuntia Splendid speciosissima virgata Turk's Cap Mexican Laurel Leaved melocactus arborescens CALCEOLARIA. GARDENIA. rugosa Rugose florida Cape Jessamine corymbosa Corymbose Flowered Entire Leaved var. fl. plena Double integrifolia latifolia Broad Leaved herbertiana var. Youngii Herberts augustifolia Narrow Leaved Youngs GLOXINIA. Splendid Flowered White delecta Beloved speciosa .. Dark alha atra CALLA. GNAPHALIUM. Ethiopian Lilly Golden Clustered ethiopica CALYCANTHUS. glomeratum GORTERIA. Sweet Scented Shrub Peacock Flowered *floridus pavonia CAMELLIA. Splendid Flowered rigens HÆMANTHUS. Japan Rose iaponica (See p. 26 for an extensive collection.) Blood Flower coccinea Flesh Colored carneus Pyramidal Bell Flower White HELIOTROPIUM. pyramidalis peruvianum var. fl. alho Vanilla Scented CASSIA. Large Flowered randiflorum Corymbose Flowered HIBISCUS. corymbosa Chinese Scarlet Flowered chinensis speciosus CHEIRANTHUS. Double Rose roseo fl. pl. *cheiri Wall Flower HOYA. Double Bloody Stock Gilliflower Chinese Splendid var. fl. plena carnosa incanus HYDRANGEA. CHRYSANTHEMUM. hortensis Changeable Chinese TRIS. sinense (For beautiful varieties see p. 26.) sinensis v. fimbriata CINERARIA. Chinese Fringed Canary Aster Silver Ragwort pavonia cruenta Peacock Snake's Head maritima tuberosa COBÆA. IXORA. scandens Mexican Cobæa coccinea Chinese Scarlet CITRUS. fulgens Fulgent JASMINUM. limon Lemon Seville Orange Large Flow'd Jassamine aurantium grandiflorum myrtifolia Myrtle Leaved odoratissimum Yellow Sweet Scented COFFEA. sambac Arabian KENNEDIA. arabica Coffee Tree CORONELLA. rubicunda Dingy Flowered Yellow Flowered glauca coccinea Scarlet Rush Leaved LAGERSTRŒMIA. juncea CORCHORUS. Pink or Crape Myrtle indica japonica CRASSULA. var. purpurea LANTANA. Japan Globe Flower Purple coccinea Scarlet camara Changeable Acute Leaved acutifolia Rose Colored MESAMBRYANTHEMUM. falcata Sickle versicolor Changeable Splendid spectabile CUPRESSUS. acinaciforme Scymetar Leaved sempervirens CYCLAMEN. Cretan Evr. Cypress purpureum METROSIDEROS. Bright Purple persicum DAPHNE. Red Persian lanceolata Spear Leaved

linearus

lophanta

speciosa MYRTUS.

communis

var. belgica

plena.

Fragrant Daphne

Evergreen Laurel

Great Pernyian

Pontic Twin Flowered

Silver Striped

Linear Leaved

Broad Leaved Dutch

Double Flowered

Two Spiked

Splendid

Common





NERIUM. Oleander oleander White Flowered var. album " splendens Double Hybrid Variegated variegatum PASSIFLORA. *cerulea Common var. cæruleo racemosa Milnes Hybrid PELARGONIUM. Rose Scented Geranium capitatum Nutmeg Scented Superb White fragrans formosissimum grøssularöides lateripes Gooseberry Leaved Ivy Leaved inquinans Scarlet quercifolium Oak Leaved tomentosum Pennyroyal zonale Common Horseshoe var. coccinea Scarlet var. marginatum Silver Edged GARDEN VARIETIES Daveyanum Countess of Liverpool macranthon **F**osterii Prince Leopold decora Husseyanum multiflora. rubescens Nutallii Russelianum Rowena. Washingtonii Shakespearianum Woods Majestic Youngii PÆONIA. moutan Chinese Tree var. papaveracea "banksiæ Poppy Flowered Purple Tree Rose Colored rosea PITTOSPORUM. tobira Chinese Fragrant PLUMBAGO. Pale Blue Cape PRIMULA. prænitens Chinese Primrose var. albo PUNICA. nana Dwarf Pomegranite granatum Common . plena Scarlet RHODODENDRON. arboreum

Tree
White
Herbert's Hybrid
Thompson's Hybrid
Common
Large

White *var. albo *catawbienso Catawba RONTEDELETIA. americana American ROSA. CHINESE, or EVER BLOOMING. Belle Chinoise Elegante Belle Isidore Marie Therese Devanx Boursaultan Duchesse de Parme Admiral Rigny Duc. de York Undulata Duc. de Bordeaux Knight's Resplendent London Superb Hamilton Dorr's Cluster TEA. Corymbosa Odorata Superba Double Yellow Tea Vanilla Tea Belle Traversii Bella Donna Belle Emilie NOISETTES. Charlemagne Count Taverna Clarissa Moreau Countess de Orloff Lady Byron SAXIFRAGA. sarmentosa. Chinese Strawberry coccinea Splendid Flowered Sage Mexican Blue SEMPEVIVIUM. arboreum Tree Houseleek SPARTIUM. junceum SOLANUM. Spanish Broom pseudo-capsicum Jerusalem Cherry STAPELIA. variegata **V**ariegated grandiflora Great Flowered radiata Starry pulchella Beautiful STRELITZIA. Queens Strelitz reginæ TUSSILAGO. Heliotrope Scented fragrans VERBENA. triphylla VIBURNUM. Lemon Scented tinus Lauristinus VIOLA.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

odoratissimum

var. fl. albo

ZINZIBER.

officinale

The Chrysanthemum is considered as one of the most valuable flowers; they are of easy cultivation, perfectly hardy, and contribute much to the beauty of the garden in a warm autumn, and produce one of the most brilliant displays in the green-house during the months of November and December, when scarcely a flower of any plant is seen; through the exertions of the London Horticultural Society, nearly all the kinds which are supposed to exist in China have been introduced, and they have subsequently been imported here. The following comprise nearly all.

Purple
Changeable White
Quilled White
Superb White
Tasseled White
Guilled Yellow
Sulphur Yellow
Sulphur Yellow
Golden Yellow
Large Lilac
Rose or Pink
Buff or Orange
Spanish Brown
Quilled Flame Yellow
Quilled Flame Yellow
Guilled Fink
Early Crimson
Large Quilled Orange
Ex. Light Purple

var. album

hybridum

azaloides

*ponticum

*maximum

Quilled Light Purple

Curled Lilac

Tasseled Lilac
Two Colored Red
Pale Buff
Windsor Small Yellow
Clustered Pink
Semi-double Quilled Pale Orange
Starry Purple
Golden Lotus
Brown Purple
Two Colored Incurved
Late Quilled Yellow
Yellow Warratah
Sabines
Purple Ranunculus
Double Indian White
— Yellow

Fragrant Violet

Common Ginger

White

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, OR JAPAN ROSE.

Our collection of Camellias we intend shall comprise all the new varieties; the fine form of the plant, and the elegance of the flower, together with the well known richness of its deep green foliage, has rendered it very desirable by every lover of "Flora;" and few, if any, among the whole range of plants, can lay equal claim to attention. It may be said in truth, that it is "the most beautiful of the beautiful," for what flower is there either indigenous or exotic, more beautiful than a fine specimen of the Double White (C. japonica pl. albo) when in full bloom? more delicate than the Apple Bosomed, (C. maliflora,) or more grand and magnificent than the Coral Flowered, (C. corallina.)

The Camellia is nearly hardy, and of easy cultivation; the supposition that they cannot be grown without the aid of a green-house, has somewhat prevented their being more generally known; any one who can give them the protection of a cold frame, may raise them to perfection. They are also grown very well in rooms, their management being attended with but little difficulty; and if they be placed in a light and airy situation, they will thrive nearly as well as in the green-house. They require protection from the sun, and from this reason they are a most desirable plant to those whose houses are so situated as to be deprived of his warm rays.

We have enumerated about all the varieties which are generally known.

CAMELLIA. japonica

var. albo simplici albo pleno lascente longlifolia rubro plena Aitonii althæiflora augusta anemoniflora var. albo v. variabilis White " roseo
" purpurea ardens superba atro-rubeus blanda carnea Chandlerii Cliveana coccinea compacta conchiflora conspicua corallina crassinervis Derbeyana dianthiflora. eclipsis Egertonia electa elegans

elegantissima.

eurioides sp. nova

elphinstonia

exemia

florida.

formosa

fimbriata,

Striped Warratah Lord Clives Scarlet Compact Shell Flowered Conspicuous Coral Flowered Thick Nerved Lady Derby's Carnation Warratah Press's Eclipse Egerton's Superb Chandlers Elegant

Japan Rose

Single White

Pale Yellow

Long Leaved

Large Single Red

Red Warratah

Double Crimson

Blush Warratah

Double Pink

Hollyhock Flowered

Double Red

Augusta

Purple

Superb

Double White

Elegant Beautiful Eurya-like Choice Flowered Fringed White Cluster Flowered Beautiful

gallica alba fulgens gloria mundi hephexangularis humilis ignescens incarnata imbricata. insignis var. fl. albo punctata involutea nomponia myrtifolia. pæoniflora papaveracea pensillata reticulata rosa mundi Reevesii rubricaulis sericea alba striata speciosa. speciosa. spatulata splendens variegata venosa venusta versicolor Welbankii Wiltonia

oleifera. sesanqua albo semipleno maliflora

Woodsii

French White Fulgent Flowered Glory of the World Starry Dwarf Humesblush Imbricated Splendid Splendid White Gray's Invincible Lady Long's Kew Blush Myrtle Leaved Paony Flowered Poppy Flowered New Striped Capt. Rawes Rose of the World Capt. Reeves Ly. Ad. Campbells Silky

Halnuts Variegated Gray's Venus Striped Warratah Welbanks Lady Wilton's Woods Oil-Seed

Single White Striped

Pink Colored

Striped Warratah

Great Flowered

Lady Bank's Tea Lvd. Apple Blossomed

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

ACONITUM. napellus japonicum AGROSTEMNA. coronaria flos jovis ANTIRRHINUM. majus var. roseo APIOS. tuberosa AQUILEGIA. alpina canadensis vulgaris var. cerulea " albo rubra ASCLEPIAS. tuberosa incarnata ASTER. nova angliæ linarifolius CAMPANULA. pyramidalis grandiflora medium azurea CASSIA. marylandica CATANANCHE. cerule: CLEMATIS. vitalbis CONVALLARIA. majalis CICIMIFUGA. cordifolio COMMELINA. cœlestes COREOPSIS. lanccolata tenuifolia CORONILLA. coronata DELPHINUM. elatum grandiflorum var. fl. plena album chinensis DIGITALIS. lutea purpurea var. albo orientalis grandiflorum DRACOCEPHALUM. virginicum EUPATORIUM. calestinum GENTIANA. saponaria lutea GLAUCIUM.

phoniceum GEUM.

HESPERIS.

HIBISCUS. nalustris

matronalis fl. pl.

purpurea fl. pl.

White Flowered

White Rocket

Rose Colored

Purple

album

HIERACEUM. Monk's Hood aureum HEDYSARUM. Japan coronarium Rose Campion Flower of Love IRIS. hungarica LOBELIA. Snap Dragon cardinalis Rose Colored fulgens splendens Tuberous Glycine LÍATRIS. LATHYRUS. Alpine Columbine Scarlet latifolius LYCHNIS. European Blue chalcedonica var. fl. pleno White floscuculi pl. LYTHRUM. Red Or. Swallowwort verticillatum LYSIMACHIA. Red thrysiflora MIMULUS. N. England Aster Toadflax Lvd. ringens MONARDA. Bellflower didyma Great Flowered purpurea ŒNOTHERA. Canterbury Bell Azure speciosa PAPAVER. Maryland orientale PHLOX. Blue pyramidalis Traveller's Joy seuminata. divariesta. Lily of the Valley stolonifera. Heart-leaved POLYANTHOS. tuberosa Sky Blue pleno il. POTENTILLA. Lance Leaved atrosanguinea Fine Leaved formosa. nepalensis RUDBECKIA. Coronet. Inscinata Bee Larkspur Great Flowered SEDUM. Double aizoon White ternatum Chinese SOLIDAGO. odora Yellow Foxglove SPIR.EA Purple filipendula White pleno Oriental Spotted ulmaria. Great Flowered lobat i Dragon's Head virginica Blue VERBASCUM. nigrum thapsiforme Soapwort Yellow Flowered VALERIANA.

TRADESCANTEA. VERONICA. siberica VIOLA. grandiflora WISTERIA frutescens

Golden Hawkweed French Honeysuckle Hungarian Cardinal Flower Fulgent Splendid Blue Blazing Star Perennial Pea Scarlet Double Scarlet Ragged Robin Whorl Flowered Tufted Loosestrife Monkey Flower Crimson Purple White Rose Colored Oriental Poppy Pyramidal Tall Late Red Early Blue Creeping Ovate Leaved Single Tuberose Double Flowered Dark Red Han/Isome Nepal Yellow Fulgent Yellow Stone Cross Purslane Lvd. Fragrant Dropwort Double Flowered Meadow Sweet Red Siberian Spiderwort Black Rooted Rastard Searlet Siberian Purple Flowered Shrubby

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genoides nepaulense splendens Salpiglossis atropurpurea

picta integrifolia straminea Barclayana new striped

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